## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Overtures for Admission Into the Dominion of Canada.

PAST AND PRESENT FROTOSALS FOR UNION.

The Lands of an English Colony in Possession of Absentees.

Effect of Financial Embarrassments.

Loyalty to the Throne and Attachment to Republicanism.

A FISHERY DIFFICULTY AVOIDED.

Canada Compact and to Extend frem Ocean to Ocean.

CHARLOTTETOWY, P. E. I., March 20, 1878. The Dominion of Canada is entering upon a new and important phase of its existence. Newfound-land and Prince Edward Island, which guard the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, now exhibit decided signs of a desire to join the confederation. unce 1567, when the new Power, under British protection, was established on the American Con-inent, it has had many serious difficulties to overome. From the first the maritime provinces desired to form a political union on their own hook, and entered into consultation for that end. Neva costa and New Brunswick were gained granting large monetary concessions, In the face of strong opposition on the part of their inhabitants, who are ut this date, after nearly six rears' experience, far from being satisfied with er situation. British Columbia consented to come in by an agreement to construct a railroad to the Pacific, which is intended to pass, nearly its entire ngth, through an uninnabited wilderness, and the proposed construction of which turns out to be one of the most disturbing elements in the politics of the Dominion. Manitoba submitted to ncorporation after a civil war and an expensive military expedition to the territory; and the transfer of the Hudson's Bay country and Rupert's Land was accomplished on conditions which were accepted by the Canadians with exceedingly bad grace, but delays were thought dangerous. There was considerable trouble and alarm before the matter was settled; but the hardy fishermen of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island were deaf to all overtures and have remained separate and independent colonies, subject to no civil power on the Continent of America. The security and completeness of the Dominion make their acquisitions a necessity, and all the influence of the mother country has been ineffectual to bring them into the Union. A change has now taken

CONFLICTING INTERESTS OF THE PROVINCES. The interests of the maritime provinces are not lentical with these of Canada. Annexation to the United States has been with a considerable party in them more agreeable than absorption in the Dotion, and the two great works of public improvement—the Intercolonisi and the Pacific railroads— are considered of no impertance in Newleundland and Prince Edward Island save in the matter of increased taxation. In 1869 the Governor General, Sir John Young (Lord Lisies, having regard to their special interests, or their admission into the confederacy. Resoluations were passed in the Dominion Parliament providing for their incorporation, and the Legislations. But on reference to the people there as well as in Prince Edward Island, they were rejected by an overwhelming majority. So matters remained

up to two months ago.

A LAND MONOPOLY GRIEVANCE. Prince Edward Island labors under a grievous evil, caused by the existence of crown land grants. It is said that had the natural advantages, of this ony been turned to proper account it might have been at this time the granary of all the British American possessions, instead of barely nearly 1,400,000 acres, which it contains, only 19,000 are unfit for the plough, but only 200,000 are under cultivation. The origin of this state of things is ascribed to the inju-dicious grants made to absentee proprietors under conditions totally disregarding the welfare of the people. The absentee proprietors neither improve the land ner let others improve it. They The Dominion government in 1869 made it a cen-dition that no negotiations should be entered into which might involve Canada in dispute respecting shese proprietary rights. Before stating the changes that have taken place in the Island during the past four years it may be well to set forth the terms offered as an inducement to join the Do-

THE TERMS OFFERED. Canada proposed to be chargeable with all the debts and liabilities of the island at the time of union; to defray all charges connected with Customs, postal service, protection of fisheries, military, &c.; pay salaries of Governor and the Judges; provide steam service between the island and the Dominion, so as to place the prev-tnce in constant communication with the Intercolonia! Railroad and assume all expenses; the Dominion government to make half yearly payments of interest at the rate of five per cent of Gerence between actual amount of inhabitants per head of population as allowed Nova Scotia and New Brinswick, or the pay-ment of such difference in five per cent bonds, taking the population of 1861 as the basis; the Dominion to pay \$25,000 annually to meet expenses of local government, and an annual subsidy of eighty cents per head of population, to be augmented in proportion to increase of inhabitants, in posce. The further consideration was that no ex-port duties were to be levied unless all the staple products of the country were taxed; the transfer to she general Parliament of the powers of taxation, and all rights to mines, minerals, fisheries, forests, ungranted lands, coinage, &c.; pro-yiding, however, the colonists should re-tain the right of opening, constructing and controlling roads and bridges through pubtic lands, subject to the general laws to be enacted on the subject. These terms, also offered to Newfoundland, were, as stated above, rejected by the SPECIAL EFFORT FOR RECONCILIATION.

Another effort was made later towards conclustion. Special advantages not offered other colo-mists, but also a proposition for relieving Prince Edward Island from the burdensome and vexastious land tenure were proposed. The Dominion Privy Council declared, with the approval of the home government, "Much discontent has for many years existed among the inhabitants of the island, arising from the fact that the lands of the colony had been granted by the imperial government in large seaving to the government of the island no lands, the proceeds of the sales of which could, as in other colonics, be applied towards local improvements and the maintenance of the government. This discontent increased from the fact that many of the settiers can only obtain land on lease, mstead of by jurchase, as in other North American colonies. That up to the present time the island in lieu of the lan is thus granted by the crown; and, notwithstanding the efforts made to remove

of the island owned by absentee proprietors, a very considerable portion of which is unoccupied and is in

offered was a subsidy to encourage the fishery interest.

THE NEW PROPOSITION DECLINED.

This offer of the Dominion, fair enough in all reason, for an accommodation, was declined by the stardy and independent fishermon. Newfoundand was willing to compromise by the payment of a subsidy of \$175,000 for relinquishment of ciairs for arown lands, but Prince Edward Island was not. In the meanting the latter commenced building railroads and incurred a heavy debt. It was expected by the colonists that these public improvements, in spite of the unjust decree of George III., who gave away their lands by parchment decrees is needy German relations and occupants of Established Church sees and livings in Ireland, would be sufficient to take our plucky islanders out of the slough of despond. Prince Edward Island depended, in a commercial scose, on the United States for existence. It borrowed money on unfavorable terms for the purpose stated, and now finds itself unable to meet its obligations. The Executive Council of the island discovered at the beginning of the present year its

its obligations. The Executive Council of the island discovered at the beginning of the present year its 

FINANCIAL APPAIRS COMING TO A CRISIS, and, as the only way of keeping itself on its legs, applied to the Dominion for new and more favorable terms of admission into the confederation. On the 2d of January, at a meeting of the Executive Council, it was stated that the question of accepting the conditions ofered in 1869 was not formally before the people at the late election, and that the same matter was not discussed as any part of the policy of the existing administration at its formation, and that, therefore, it was a question of some delicacy to approach. But the financial embarransments of the islands were too heavy to allow any question of ceremony to be considered. The Governor, it was stated, had opened correspondence under these circumstances with Lerd Dufferia, having regard to his own dignity and the interests of the country ever which he was placed. He fully admitted that the railroad schemes projected and partially carried out had been carried on under a misconception of the resources of Prince Edward Island and of an expansion of trade which had not been realized. The people of the colony had labored to some extent under a false impression as to the amount of taxes which would be required to be imposed to meet the liability, and they confessed, circumstances having been changed, they were, in fact, in a sad pecuniary plight.

New Propositions invited.

would be required to be imposed to meet the liability, and they contessed, circumstances having been changed, they were, in Jact, in a sad pecuniary plight.

In view of these facts the government of the island professed their readmess to receive new and more favorable proposals than those offered before by the Deminuen for consenting to annexation, but on the specific condition that they are to be direct submitted to the people of the colony to be veted upon for acceptance or rejection. The Dominien Cabinet answered promptly. They were aware, they stated, that the iniabitants viewed political association with Canada as an odicus connection, and that they had required their representatives up to the present time to pledge tnemselves at the polis against amexation, and that even now an adverse decision by those entitled to suffrage in the island would reader all action of the Executive of no account. At the suggestion and on the invitation of Lord Dufferin two Commissioners from Prince Edward Island went to Gitaws to consult as to terms of annexation—Meesrs. R. P. Haytherne, President of the Executive Council of the colony, and Hori. Davis Laird. They have been informed that any new propositions for union will be received with faver; that the previous offers in 1869 sufficiently showed that Canada desired to cems to as anderstanding on a liberal basis; that it desired to consider any new propositions on a similar basis, notwitists anding the embarrassed financial condition of the Island; that some of the propositions were inadmissible, while ethers seemed reasonable, and that nothing consistent with equity would be left undone to bring about a satisfactory arrangement locking towards a perfect and cordial union.

MINANCIAL PROPOSITIONS AND GUADATARIS.

The Dominion of Ganada, as stated before, needs the maritime colonies to become complete. Its financial obligations are as large as it can well stand. Though Newloundland has not shown a change in its sposition for as mercanion of the proposition was rejected. And

doubt, impelled by the transactions just described. They occarred a little over six mouths ago. Admiral Wellesley could not be trusted, and Mr. Pisa hoped that "in carrying the measure into effect, a split of justice and forbearance will be made apparent, so that unnecessary and unprofitable irritation upon the subject may be avoided." The passage of the bill recommended by General Grant has happily removed all danger on this point, though the remission of any duties on imported dish is not provided for in the law. The course pursued by Prince Edward Island in this matter, so different from its friendly demeasor since 1887, may now admit of the interpretation of a desire to join its fortunes with the Dominion. But one thing is positive, that if the island links its fate with Canada, which seems most probable, Newloundiand will seen follow, and then the Dominion will occupy the position of a compact and complete Power.

THE ELECTION.

The terms of compensation are new agreed upon as far as the governments of the Domision and of this colony are concerned. The desire of all parties in Canada for confederation is beyond question. But there are yet difficulties in the way, among them the lear of excessive taxation, to which the islanders have a very decided aversion. The nominations for candidates to the local Perliament take place on the 28th instant, and the election April 2. The question to be voted upon is distinctly for or against confederation. Though the feeling is strong, no disturbance of the peace is anticipated. Heretofore the government of the island has been against confederation, and it was supported by a majority in the Legislature. In March last year the question of confederation was carried by one vote, caused by the describent in Charlottetown. The thamber was filled with excited men who hissed the recreamts, and the police had to be called in to preserve order. One year ago the people of Prince Edward were almost unanimous against confederation, which they believed luvolved excessive taxastion and

### A REMARKABLE DETECTIVE CASE.

New Medium Between Stolen Property and the Owner—A Heavy Jewelry
"Plant" Unearthed by the Agency of
Spirits—Chief Crowley, by a WellLaid Scheme, Secures the Medium and

Laid Scheme, Secures the Medium and the Jewelry.

[From the Alta California,]

A singular transaction, unequalled in the annals of crime in San Francisco, and at this time of peculiar interest, has just been laid bare by a nicely devised scheme of Chief Crowley.

In the month of September Mrs. Marths Pool, a physician and spirit medium, came to this city from Fort Wayne. She formed the acquaintance of Mrs. Nelle Bacen, who resides at the southwest corner of Pacific and Gough streets, Mrs. Bacon took her to reside in her house, where she remained until a few days ago. On the 16th of March Mrs. Bacon went out with some friends who called at her house to spend the evening, leaving Mrs. Pool after her. She returned about ten o'clock and was astonished to find her companion in a swoon and apparently very much troubled. Restoratives were employed, and Sirs. Pool was soon brought to her senses. She looked vacantly around and asked if they had been found. This strange inquiry sounded curiously in Mrs. Bacon's ears. When sufficiently recovered to answer questions she related to Mrs. Bacon

curiously in Mrs. Bacon's ears. When sufficiently recovered to answer questions she related to Mrs. Bacon

A HORRID STORY OF ROBBERY.

She said the house had been entered by two men, one of whom held her firmly with one hand willie he held a pistol exposed in the other. The second took a lamp from the table in front of her and dis appeared with it. After being absent a scort time he returned without the light but with a satchel of Mrs. Bacon's Jeweiry. Both then left. When the horrid little man canght her by the hands and exposed his pistol she swooned away, and after they had left she became utterly unconscious. She cescribed one of the men as short and thick, with a sharp contracted jaw; the other was a tail, stoutlooking fellow. He had not what she would call a corporation, but what might be terined a Western addition. His head was a native of Negretia, but his hands were born in another country, and were of Caucasian extract. The little fellow had the same marks of double nationality. They passed from her view hurriedly snd unceremoniously, but, unconscious as she was, she followed them into the street, screamed and fell, and knew no more of things subjanary until she was aroused from her between the subjanary until she was aroused from her panion, Mrs. Bakon.

This lady at once searched her drawers and found that the fellowing

List of Armicles.

had been stolen:—One gold watch; two gold accadenias for watches; one dozen gold dress buttons, pearl settings; one coral necklace, set with round gold beaus; two branch coral pins, set in gold; one pair phanch coral sleevebuttons; two pairs cluster pearl shawl pins, gold setting, chain connecting each pair; one large pear ring; two pairs pear learning, pearl drive pins; one pair plain gold ring; one hair brooket, set with shatts; one pair gold buckle, set with robles; one hair ge pear ring; one gold thimble; one gold buckle, one gold buckle, set with robles; one hair ge list stud, black ground with ne pearls; one large pear ring; two pairs pear learning in large

connection or in due time of maturity of gravita to change it for some other form of allianos, Rajanda wither, and in the of enlarge to give effect to it, if the Decision with the standard process of the control of the process of t

a Fourth of July picule; that she found the matter out, accused him of it and he insulted her. While there she often, when in a trance state, interviewed the spirits of such noted charactera as "Popguo Smith," "Perringer Jones" and "Howitzer Robinson." She will be interviewed to-day by the Police Judge, who will probably require her to account for her knowledge of the stolen property by some other means than through the agency of her departed husband. Chief Crowley has given his reputation as a detective officer the finishing touch.

## AQUATIC.

First Annual Regatta of the Harlem Association-The Races and Prizes-A Grand Programme.

The Executive Board of the Harlem Regatta Association met at Knickerboeker Cottage on Monday evening last and decided to give the first annual regatta on the 18th of June next, open to member of the Association only. The following are the races and prizes decided upon:-The Grand Chai-

of the Association only. The following are the races and prizes decided upon:—The Grand Challeinge Cup, for four oars, value \$500, with the Champion colors of the Association and presentation medals. The Ladies' Challeinge Plate, for pair-oars, value \$530, and presentation medals. The Diamond Challeinge Scuiis, value \$300, and presentation medal. The races will be rowed straight away, distance one mile, and the course will be between the Fourth and Eighth avenue bridges, on the Harleim River, with the tide.

The following clubs comprise the Association at the present time:—Atalauta, Dauntless, Grammarcy, Nautlus, Nassau, New York Athletic and Sappho. It is expected that the New York Racing and Columbia College Clubs will join the Association prior to the regatta. Each clab can turn out a crew for the four-oared race, and as many pairs. A spirited competition is expected for the diamond scuils, which have been donated by E. M. Earle, Vice President of the Association. Among the scullers who will probably compete we have the following well-known amateurs:—Withers, Losae, Swan, Curtis, Meeker, Rabcock, Brown, Myers, Mctready, Roach and Johnson, any one of whom is competent of rowing a fast mile.

The races will be rowed in heats on the Henley plan, wilners of first heats to row a final one for the prize, Of the \$1,200 to be expended in prizes, more than half is now in hand. The general rules and qualifications will be printed and distributed in a few days.

This regatta promises to be one of the most interesting rowing events of the season. It will be fact that from various standpoints or lookouts a complete view of the entire course can be had, and all the competing boats may be easily seen from start to finish. The finish will be within a few hundred feet of McComb's Dam or Central avenue bridge (Eighth avenue), or off the dock at Florence's. The entries close on the \$440 of the association:—

John C, Babcock, President.

Eugone M. Earle, Vice President.

The following are the officers of the associa-tion:—
John C. Babcock, President.
Eugene M. Earle, Vice President.
E. B. Pinckney, Acting Secretary. Address, 11
Wall street.

# NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

wenty-fifth Annual Session-Standing Committees Appointed—Complimentary Election and Declination of Dr. Woodruff-A New Secretary Chosen-Condition of the Book Concern.

The twenty-fifth session of this annual Conference met yesterday in the Methodist Episcopal church, on Second avenue and 119th street, of which Rev. W. W. Howdish is pastor. Rev. Bishop Merrill presided. Bishop Janes was also present soon after the opening services. Dr. George W. Woodruff, who has filled the office of secretary of the Conference The Doctor affectionately but absolutely declined the position for various reasons. His declination was accepted and the thanks of the Conference tendered to him. The Rev. Daniel A. Goodsell was then elected secretary by a vote of 70 out of 114.

tendered to him. The Rev. Daniel A. Goedsell was then elected secretary by a vote of 70 out of 114. Mr. Goodsell then nominated his assistants, Revs. W. H. Simonson and Daniel O. Ferris, who were elected by the Conference.

The ministers from Connecticut urged the bishops to regulate the time of helding this Conference that its sessions shall not conflict with the election in Connecticut, which occurs on the first Monday in April. The judgment of the Conference was, however, against a change.

The presiding elders were then appointed a committee to nominate
THE STANDING COMMITTES.

These were elected as follows:—

Stengards—Revs, W. C. Hill. W. P. Estes, George L. Taylor, Joseph Smith and C. H. Buck.

Temporal Economy—Revs. W. McAlister, Z. Simmons, J. A. Roche, T. G. Osborne and G. W. Woodruff.

Missions—The presiding elders.

Sunday Schools—Revs. S. M. Bray, T. C. Beach, E. Warriner, J. V. Sanders and L. S. Weed.

Partodicals—Revs. T. M. Eurch, E. J. Haynes, C. B. Ford, E. S. Hebberd and T. D. Littlewood.

Tracts—Revs. J. C. Thomas, G. Hollis, J. Vinton, S. H. Smith and N. G. Cheney.

Bible Cause—Revs. J. S. Mitchell, A. Beeth, J. W. Sinpsen, E. L. Janos and W. Lawrence.

Temperance—Revs. J. S. Mitchell, A. Beeth, J. W. Sinpsen, E. L. Janos and W. Lawrence.

Temperance—Revs. J. S. Willis, C. E. Kelsey, C. E. Harris, C. S. Williams and S. A. Hubbard. Statistics—Revs. J. E. Smith, R. W. Jones, G. A. Graves, G. P. Mains, C. P. Corner, T. Stephenson, B. F. Reeve, W. H. Russell, F. Brown and W. Ross.

Post Office—Revs. J. M. Eckley, A. C. Eggleston, G. F. Kettell, J. W. Beach and W. S. Studley.

Freedomins Ail.—Revs. W. H. Thomas, C. Backman, A. Hill, J. E. Searles and A. Graham. G. F. Kettell, J. W. Beach and W. S. Studley.

Freedmen's Aid.—Revs. W. H. Thomas, C. Backman, A. Hill, J. E. Searles and A. Graham.

Seamen's Cause.—Revs. George H. Goodsell, S. W. King, George Dunbar, J. H. Stansberry and L. W. Abbett.

Publication of Minutes.—Revs. D. A. Goodsell, G. A. Hubbell, G. L. Taylor and J. Pulman.

On Support of Hishops.—Revs. W. Pia'ts, G. W. Gallagher, W. H. Wardell, S. N. Dutcher and R. H. Loonis.

Loomis.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Committee to Distribute Reports—Revs. A. H.
Mead, B. W. Adams and J. S. Haw.
On Public Worship—Revs. W. W. Burdish and J.
B. Mcrwin.
On Menoirs—Revs. G. A. Hubbell, J. Simmons and E. E. Griswold.
The "bat" of the Conference was fixed and the time of its sessions from nine A. M. to twelve M. settled.

MPUIATIONS OF P.

and E. E. Griswold.

The "bar" of the Conference was fixed and the time of its sessions from nine A. M. to twelve M. settled.

IMPUTATIONS OF DISHONESTY.

On the appointment of the Publication of the Minutes Committee and the expenses connected therewith Dr. Kettell gave utterance to whispers that he said prevailed on the floor that the committee in jermer years had made money out of the advertisements inserted in the minutes, and he desired an auditing committee to look after the finances of this committee.

Dr. Woodruff hoped such committee would be appointed and that it would examine his accounts and and the his claims against the Conference, which, he believed, if paid, would swamp them. Rev. G. L. Taylor said he had given many weeks of his time to the publication of the minutes and had spent a great deal of money, and he now, in view of the remarks made, absolutely declined to serve on this committee. The remarks were thereafter withdrawn. Rev. N. Tibballs offered to publish them graittously without advertisements.

Rev. M. Buckley, from the Committee on Rules of Order, appointed a year ago, read their report, which was simply the rules that governed the General Conference. But after discussion the report was recommitted and ordered to be presented in writing to-day.

Rev. J. B. Merwin, T. H. Burch and W. C. Hoyt were appointed to fill vacancies in the Board of Trustees.

On motion of Dr. Merwin another standing committee was added.

On Ladies and Pastors' Union—Revs. W. C. Steele, A. S. Hunt, W. H. Wardell, S. E. Platts and C. W. Lyon.

MR. WILLIS "ON HIS MUSCLE."

Rev. J. S. Willis took occasion at this point to "hurl it back in the teeth of any man" who uttered the imputation that he had pocketed any of the money belonging to the Conference had subscribed about \$225 to pay for \$400 worth of the minutes and made no provision for deficiency. But now, when for the first time the committee had as agribus made by the advertisements, brethren go about whispering assu insinuating. He claimed that this money wa

and they had a right to do what they pleased with it. He had given his share to the worn-out preachers.

Dr. Kettell made a further explanation and apolegy for having said anything at all on this subject. But as the whispers were around the floor of the Conference he thought it best to give them ventuation.

The annual

EXHIBIT OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE, showing the standing of the Book Concern in New York and its depositories and dependencies, was presented and ordered on file. It shows the sales at all points during the past year to be \$742,063 41; the assets, including real extate, &c., are \$1,646,595 33, and the Habilities \$970,473 33. The net profit, therefore, is \$794,175 17. The receipts to the Episcopal fund for the support of the bishops from June 1 to November 30, 1872, amounted to but \$2,243 68, while the sums paid out during this time amount to \$23,755 57. The committee applicated the book agents for their financial ability in the management of the concern. The committee also praise the German membership for their support of the parise the German membership for their support of the periodicals of the Church in their own language. The committee have authorized the agents on and after October 1, 1873, to issue a new weekly sunday school haper. There never was a time when, in the committee sopinion, there was less to complain of in the publishing department of the Church than at present.

The several committees announced their meetings, school routine and desaultory conversation was admininged in, after which the Conference adjourned with the benediction by Bishep Janes. Dr. Mitchell preached his sent-centennial sermen in the afternoon and Dr. Studiey in the evening.

## THE ERIE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden Sworn in His Own Defence.

A MISTAKE OF \$10,000.

"Legal Services" to the Amount of \$1,346,500 During 1868.

## BOOKKEEPING AS AN ART.

The Assembly Investigating Committee, charged with the examination into the affairs of the Erie Rallway, resumed its sitting yesterday morning at ten o'clock at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The first witness called was MR. HENRY SHERWOOD.

He was a director of the Eric Railway Company from December, 1871, to March, 1872; was elected in place of William M. Tweed; there was opposition on the part of the Board to the repeal of the Classition; many persons went to Albany to oppose the repeal; among others witness went; witness employed counsel, with whom he appeared before the House and Senate Committees on Rail-roads; he had also opposed the "Attorney General" bill; he had talked generally with members concerning the bills; the connsel retained were Henry R. Selden, Henry Ramsey, Horace Bemus and Charles E. Baker; did not re tain Abraham Van Vechten or A. D. Barber; any knew that either of them had received money from the company; witness had received two sums of \$5,000 each for legal services while there; one \$5,000 went to the lawyers; retained the other for circulation of petitions, hotel bills and other expenses; the bills of several delegations sent from the line of the road to oppose the repeal were paid out of the ment of the fund as reported by witness was exhibited and recognized as correct; W. H. Bull as correspondent of the Buffalo Express: did not know that any money was used with the members of the Railroad Committee; he had taken very little interest in the Pro Rata bill, and he knew of no money being employed to defend it; a member of the Railroad Committee, who at first voted against the repeal of the Classification act. afterwards changed his vote; do not know that he demanded several thousand dollars for his in-fluence and had changed his vote because his demand was refused; with regard to the Pro Rata mand was refused; with regard to the Pro Rata bill, an impression was current at Albany that witness had favored it; had gone to Albany to correct the impression; saw Messrs. Archer and Dutcher there; had incurred some expense, which was paid by Mr. Archer; only remained in Albany two days on the last visit, and had not oeen there since; had no conversation with Mr. Vander-life regarding the expenses for the Pro Rata bill; had heard him state there would be expenses connected with it; had conversed with General Diven about that bill; General Diven was of the opinion that the Central read would fight the bill, and that Eric could settle its share of the expenses afterwards; that plan was adopted.

tic its share of the expenses afterwards; that plan was adepted.

EVIDENCE OF MR. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Mr. Tilden, on being sworn, said he had noticed in the public press lately that \$29,000 had been paid him in 1859; if the Erie books contained any such amount credited to him the records had been falsified; he had received the sum of \$10,000 in February, 1869, for services as countsel and arbiter in railway litigation; had never received any other sums from the Eric Bailway Company; he had just come from aff examination of the books, with President Warson, and only one entry was found, that of the \$10,000, and that payment had been the subject of inquiry when the case of Judge Barnard was before the Judiciary Committee last year.

Mr. Thiden quoted at length from a letter to the Hon. George W. Cass, wherein he had explained the matter. He wrote:—

Now, it is within your personal knowledge that the fee pald me was for a year's service as counsel and arbitor in the Executive Committee of the Cheveland and Pittsburg Hailroad Company. The arrangement was formed by you without my prosence an Enowledge, and the only communication of the terms of it ever made to me was by you. In January, 1889, the Chevaland and Pittsburg Railroad was placed in the possession of a receiver by an Ohio Court on the ground of frand and breach of fussion of its of the possession of a receiver by an Ohio Court on the ground of frand and breach of lust committed or intended by the then Board of Directors. Mr. Gould disavowed the acts complained of a board to have the read restored to the management of a board of directors to be newly constituted. Now stated to me that the only feasible arrangement of a compromise between the parise was year. Mr. A. McCullough, the President, and Mr. Gould, who represented a majority of the stock then alleged to be held by the Eric Railway Company, I, who had no interest with either party and was indifferent between the two other members, and be able to of power between the two other members, and be able to decide every question of law and every question of administration in respect to which they should differ. When the arrangement was submitted to me I declined more than once to you and Mr. McCullough, not Now, it is within your personal knowledge that the fet oald me was for a year's service as counsel and arbito part allotted to me. I said I had no interest in the company and never had any relation to it which imposed a doty in respect to it upon me. I declined more than once to you and Mr. McCulloudi, notwithstanding the arrangement had been made by which the Erie was to contribute \$10,000 and the Cleveland and Pittsburg \$5,00 as compensation. I thought the trust might be troublesome and vexatious; and, at any rate, did not want the business. You nevertheless, appointed me; and I afterwards acquiesced. I at no time inade any conditions about compensation. I never rendered a biil. The payments, when they were made, were purely voluntary. I presume you do not doubt that nothing but your personal persuasions and those of Mr. McCullouch induced we finally to acquiesce. You never communicated to me that there was any licea on anybody's part that I should owe any duries as coursel, director and arbiter in the Executive Committee of the Cievchand and Pittsburg Ballroad Company, they are sumed any other obligation. That of the program of the company of the company of the consideration and deterence. He got the company out of its troubles, and largely enhanced the market value of the stock by the arrangement, and appeared to be satisfied.

Mr. Tilden then read the lengthy reply of Mr.

Mr. Tilden then rend the lengthy reply of Mr Cass, in which that gentleman stated:—
Your statement of the facts connected with the arrangement to pay you a counsel fee of \$10,000 by the Eric Rallway Company for services in the Civycland and Pittaburg Rallway of Strictly correct; all of which came within my personal knowledge.

MR. HENRY P. ANTES, formerly employed by the Eric Company, was then sworn, and gave his evidence with much energy. He attempted to show that the (ividends deciared by the reform direction were artificial, but he evidently did not make much impression on the committee.

wilderity did not make much impression on the committee.

MR. S. H. DUNAN
was called to explain the balances and accounts of the Erie road as kept under his direction. He explained why there were so many items marked "contingencies" by saying that they could not be classified other wise. Mr. Antes subjected the witness to a vigorous cross-examination, which the amisble bookkeeper stood with composure. A short discussion took place on the art of bookkeeping, in which Mr. Antes asked:

"fi you make a mistake of \$100,000 to-day and \$100,000 to-morrow on the other side how do you correct it?"

Mr. Dunan—I don't make those mistakes.

Mr. Antes—I often make a mistake of \$100,000.

Mr. Dunan—From your evidence I should judge so.

As the was handed the reporters showing that the committee has already discovered the enermous sum of \$1,345,500 charged to "legal services" (legitimate and illegitimate) during the single year of 1868.

At three o'clock the committee adjourned to meet to-day in Albany at four o'clock.

#### THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT AND THE HARBOR MASTERS.

Highly Important Letter from Governor John A. Dix on the Abuses Lately Practised in This Quarter-A "Shoot-Him-Down-on-the-Spot" Manifesto. It is a well-known fact that many abuses have

crept into the offices of the Harbor Masters, to remedy which Governor Dix has made entirely new appointments. The Captain of the Port, who is Mr. Edmund B. Seaman, convened the Harbor Mas-ters yesterday for the first time at his temporary office, 158 Pearl street. The following gentlemen, office, 188 Pearl street. The following gentlement, comprising the Board, were present:—Messes, James M. Thomson, Farnum Z. Tucker, Samuel Duncan, Eugene Frest, John W. Tyler, Henry W. Johnson, John W. Downing, John Peen, Enoch W. Peabody, John Maginn and John Johnson. After calling the Board to order Captain Seaman made

calling the Board to order Captain Seaman made the following remarks:—

Gentleyra—A communication has been addressed to me by the Governor of the State of New York, which refers to the law of the State under which your duties are to be performed, and at the amount of the carry defines these entires and gives smill cant expression to his own intentions in case of a relation of the law. The Governor clearly expresses his own conditioned that in appointing you to the positions you exceptly he has noted when you can be selected which and or the public good. He also states that he relies upon my exertions to aid in sirictly carrying out the law. For my own part, gentlemen, I shall endeavor so to discharge the duties of my office as to prove to the Governor that his reliance has not been misplaced, and

I trust and believe that your duties will be performed such a meaner as not only to justify the Government averable opinion, but also to merit the approval of the interested in the commerce of our port. Let us, by its interested in the commerce of our port. Let us, by its patchful discharge of our duties, avoid giving cause in the future for such complaints as have been slimited to in the Covernor's letter. In conclusion, I would give expression to the hope that a fauthful discharge of our duties may reader our official interested sectors. After which he read Governor Dix's letter, as

State of New York, Executive Charmen, 1

Dear Sin—In consequence of the numerous complaints which have been made in years past in regard to the conduct of the Harbor Masters in the city of New York, and their completely with the owners of steamings in evying contributions upon the marchanis of the diff under the prevent of the stream of the diff under the property of the property section 11.

Your prompt action in complaints against the Harbor Masters, under section 16, will be expected in order to prevent a repetition of past abuses. I have no doubt that the Harbor Masters have heretofare, in some instances been seduced from a faithful and impartial exercise of their duties by offers of money from masters or owners of vessels in order to obtain an unfair preference over other; in the assignment of bertas, we have no authority the Harior Masters bave heretofore, in some instances been seduced from a faithful and impartial exercise of their duties by offers of mouey from masters or owners of vessels in order to obtain an unfair preterence over others in the assignment of berths. We have no authority to meet temptations, if they should be made, except by a contemptions rejection of them; but we may make a public exposure of their authors, and for this purpose you will please request the Harbor Masters to report to you any overtures which may be made to induce them, by offers of mouey or any valuable consideration, to violate their official trusts.

The provisions of the act are intended to facilitate commercial transactions and for the convenience of the masters that it ransactions and for the convenience of the masters in the result of the public; and I rely on you with confidence to see that the execution of the act is not perverted from its legislmate objects. The fees allowed by law constitute a very liberal compensation for those among whom they are divided, and there can be no excuse for seeking to law crease the emoluments of the office by unauthorized means. I have faith in the integrity of the gradiemen recently appointed, and do not doubt that they will coperate with you carnestly in remedying past abuses and evils, and putting an end to a system of extortion which has been a serious higher to the mercantle committies and a stain upon the good name of the city. I am, very york.

WARNOT THE CONDENDED

## WORK OF THE CORONERS

Joseph Louis, a Portuguese sailor recently em-ployed on board the steamship Baltic, died yesterday in Bellevue Hespital from the effects of in-juries recently received on shipboard. Deceased

juries recently received on shipboard. Deceased was forty-five years of age. Coroner Keenan was notified to held an inquest.

Coroner Keenan was yesterday requested to hold an inquest at the Morgue on the body of Bridget Bredels, a woman seventy years of age, who died there from the offects of injuries alleged to have been accidentally received. Deceased was admitted to Bellevue from the Ninety-ninth Street Reception Hospital.

Yesterday morning Coroner Kessler was requested by Dr. Russell, of the Health Board, to hold an inquest at 171 Lexington avenue over the remains of Mr. Frederick H. B. Bryan, the well-known member of the Bar, who died on Tuesday from heart disease, which is alleged to have been accelerated by an accidental fail received a few days ago.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE DISCIples, Rev. George B. Hepworth, pastor.—The new
edifice, corner of Madison avenue and Perty-fifth street
will be decicated this evening, April 3, at 7½ clock. Bov.
William M. Taylor, D. D.; Rev. William Ormiston, D. B.;
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will take part in the
sorvices.

A -STORAGE.

A -STORAGE for FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, PAINTINOS, &c.; ALSO CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c., at the SEW FIRST OLASS WAREHOUSE, built expressing for the purpose, RC TO ME EAST THIRTY. SECONDS ETREET, NEAR FOURTH AVENUE. TRUNKS, CASSIS and other PACKAGES containing articles of BATRA VALUE can be stored with SAFETI at low raies. Fersons can forward their goods from any part of EUROPE or AMERICA direct to this warchouse. THE PUBLIC is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, 2c., which this warchouse possesses over all others. H. MORRELL, Owner and Proprietor.

A LLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, SUCCESSORS TO A Henry H. Leeds & Miner (established 1847), will glee their persons a ferriful as customary for the past is year, o sales furfaction as customary for the past is year, o sales furfact as a customary for the past is year, o sales furfact as a customary for the past is year, o sales furfact as a customary for the past is year, o sales furfact, and their special properties of the convenience of hose preferring to remove their effects.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CAPPETS, FURNE A ture and Bedding at lowest cash prices, by weekly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S Warehouse, 410 Eighth av-enue, between Thirtleth and Thirty-first streets.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL SELL ALL at their elegant Household Furniture, Carnets, &c., &c., at a moderate price. Call at residence 36 West 548 street, between 5th and 5th avs. A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING WILL self, for each, Parlor Suit, cost \$400, \$235; Rep Suit, \$36; walnut Bedroom Suit, \$25; Carpets, 50c, per yard, and 300 lots, comprising every article necessary for house keeping, at private residence 124 West Twenty-sixth st.

A RABE CHANCE.—THE ENTIRE PURNITURE OF vale sale; all new in November; great sacrifice. 877 Eighth avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third sta

A LL THE FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
A of a private family for sale at half original cost,
viz.—Drawing Boom Suits, covered slik brocade; rosewood Etageres, Velvet, Brussels Carpets; Paintings,
Bronzes, rosewood, wainut Chamber Furniture, together
with every article of luxury and comfort found in nodern household. Apply every day this week. 36 West 150s.
st., near 5th av. A.—NOTICE.—TROSE DESIRING TO PURCHASM auction, will find a bargain by calling at private sale, not as auction, will find a bargain by calling at private residence 210 West Twenty-first street, near Reventh avenue; clogant Parior Suits in satin and brocate, regulars, and dinum Furniture, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits; family leaving the city. N. B.—Goods not sold this day will be sold at auction to-morrow (Friday), at 10% o'clocd positively, at 210 West Twenty-first street.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE IF CALL THIS DAY AT private residence 113 West Eighth street (Clinical place), between Fifth and Stath wenter. Magnificent latost style Farior cuited to the private style farior cuited to the style property own cost \$575, for \$175, one do, for winnt Camber Suits, \$73 and \$50; rossel, and we winnt Chamber Suits, \$75 and \$50; rossel, and winnt Chamber Suits, \$75 and \$50; rossel, and \$50; ross

A PRIVATE PAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell in lots this day, for cash, elegant Household Purniture; Parlor Suits, in satin, cost \$700, 15 pieces, for \$250; brocatel Suits, \$150; rep Suits, \$50; Bedroom Suits, \$40 to \$250; complete Bedding, Buffet, Extension Tables, Chairs, Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Silver, China, \$60 yards Carpets, 50c, per yard; Rasement, Ettchen Furniture; also servants' rooms, less than bair cast. N. B.—Goods can remain in house until 1st of May. Call at private residence 130 West 25d st., near 6th av. House open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. DARBERS' CHAIRS, MAHOGANY AND WALNUT, IN green and crimson plush; very strong and substantial, and of latest and most approved styles. SAMUE. 8, WHITE, 767 and 769 Broadway, corner of Nimh street.

FURNITURE EXPRESS.

DEANE & OO.

424 West Thirteenth street.—Furniture, planes, se, removed to and from the city and country; experienced men; reasonable prices.

FOR SALE—A PINE PARLOR SUIT, IN CRIMSON brocate! (if pieces), with slip covers, and nearly new, cost \$400, price \$200; also an Etagere, with plate glass mirror, \$40. IM Clinton place.

GOOD SECOND HAND AND MISFIT CAPPETS A specialty; all sizes English, Brussels and Ingrain, for sale chemp, at 112 Fulton street, corner of Dutch street; entrance on Dutch street;

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS.—CARPETS

Monthly OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS.—CARPETS

Beauty & Cunningham,

Beauty & Cunningham,

Prices lower than any other nouse in the city.

PRIVATE PARTIES DESIRING TO DISPOSE OF their Furniture can meet with a cash purchaser by addresing S. H. F., box 35) Post office.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR FUE niture, Carpets and Bedding, at B. M. COWPES THWAIT & CO.S., 150 and 157 Chatham street. As immense stock and low prices.

Al. STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES ions, manufactured and for safe only by the inventor and patentice, H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan a Collender, 738 Broadway, New York. A1. FIRST CLASS 5X10 BEVELUED BILLIARD Tubles at \$130; first class plain 5x10 Tables at \$300. GEORGE F. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay street.

FOR SALE.—TWO STANDARD BILLIARD TABLES, made by Pholon & Collender. Can be seen from 3 to 6 P. M., corner of Thirteenth street and Sixth avenue.

TWO ELEGANY NEW, FIRST CLASS CARRON BILHard Tables, bevefled, with halls, cues, &c., for sale
at great sacrifice. CHARLES KLEIN, Furniture Warerooms, 128 Wooster street, near Bleecker.
W. B. GRIFFITH OFFERS FOR SALE A SPLENDIB
duced prices; sies Bagatelle and Tripelite Tables. Car
and examine. Warerooms & Yesey street.